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IN AMERICA

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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TOPICS PRESENTED THIS WEEK.

Editorial—

Editorial Items.....	561
An Important Circular.....	561
Recognizing Bee Men at Fairs.....	561
The Weather in England.....	562
Sweet Clover—its Culture.....	562
Statistics.....	562
The Northwestern Convention.....	563
The Weather this Fall.....	563
Fairs and Apian Exhibits.....	563
Instincts of Bees.....	563

Among Our Exchanges—

Controlling Swarms.....	564
Profits of Bee-Keeping.....	564

Convention Notes—

Local Convention Directory.....	564
The National Convention.....	564
Convention Notices.....	564

Correspondence—

The Width of Sections.....	565
Sale of Comb Honey—No. 2.....	565
Effects of Cold—Pollen Gathering, etc.....	566
That Bee Poisoning.....	566
How to Manage Robber Bees.....	567
Golden Honey Plant.....	567
Selling Honey to Advantage.....	567

Selections from Our Letter Box—

Wild Camomile Honey.....	568
Gathering Surplus Every Week.....	568
Bee Matters in Kansas.....	568
Encouraging in Kentucky.....	568
Preparing for the Fair.....	569
Method of Dividing.....	569
Wiring Frames.....	569
Shipping Cages.....	569
Speed of Bee's Flight.....	569
Honey-Dew in Iowa.....	569
Manum's Hive.....	570
An Error.....	570
A Suggestion.....	570
Honey-Dew.....	570
Botanical.....	570
On the Wing.....	570
Large Increase.....	570
Too Much Swarming.....	570
Bees and Crops.....	570
Still Swarming.....	570
One Steady Flow of Honey.....	570
Notion Store.....	571
Seeding Basswood.....	571
All Right for a Fall Crop.....	571
Plenty of "Strong" Honey.....	571
Bees are Bolling Over.....	571
Anticipates a Cold Winter.....	571
Prospects for a Good Crop.....	571
Mammoth White Clover.....	571
Quite Satisfied.....	571
Kept on the Jump.....	571
Fertile Workers.....	571
Done Well this Summer.....	571
The Best Honey Harvest.....	571
Gathering Sweet Clover Seed.....	571
Make a Home Market.....	571



An Important Circular.

On page 529, of the BEE JOURNAL for Aug. 23d, in an article entitled "Statistics on Bees and Honey," we made the following suggestion: "If the President of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society was to issue a circular to the several State Vice-Presidents, urging the importance and necessity for brief tabulated statements to be submitted to the Convention, and by their Secretary to be massed in a general statement, it would afford a useful and fruitful theme for discussion and legislation by the Society. These Vice Presidents could urge the matter upon the bee-keepers in their respective States through the bee papers and agricultural publications, and by means of public and private methods, and thus could be accomplished much more than can be done by any single enterprise. A correct and reliable report of this character would be a matter of national importance, and we believe can be accomplished only through the National Society." We are pleased to publish the following circular from Prof. Cook, giving the fullest indorsement to our suggestion, and officially calling upon them individually and collectively to render him most valuable assistance in making the National Society a means of benefitting the whole bee-keeping fraternity of the entire continent:

Vice Presidents National Association:

GENTLEMEN.—It is to be hoped that each Vice President will send a full report to the Cincinnati meeting from his State. Let this give the best possible estimate, founded on wide correspondence, of the crop for 1882, also

the general condition of apiculture in your State. Give particulars of climate for the year, whether cold or hot, wet or dry, and the relation, so far as noticed, of weather to honey secretion.

Give any further notes as to items of interest or value that may occur to you.

A. J. COOK, Pres.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 30, 1882.

Recognizing Bee Men at Fairs.—We all know how pleasant it is for bee men to recognize one another and have a pleasant chat. At the coming fairs let every one who has a badge wear it, and they will be surprised at the amount of enjoyment it will give them—introducing them to many they have wished to meet and have a pleasant interview, but with whom they have, perhaps, had no personal acquaintance. Just try it, for once, and surprise yourselves. If you have no badge, get one.

The Weather in England.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review for the past week, says:

The weather has been autumnal. A heavy rainfall was general Tuesday, but it was not sufficient to damage the crops materially. The outstanding crops, however, are endangered.

☞ We will send sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL to any one who will distribute them to bee men at Fairs. We will also send some large colored posters to enable them to get up clubs. Write to us and say how many copies you wish and we will send them post paid. See our premiums for clubs on another page.

☞ The Chesaning, Mich., *Argus*, of Aug. 18, mentions the receipt, from Henry Jones, of one of the finest sections of honey they ever saw. They say his bees are mostly Italians, and from one colony he obtained 100 pounds of honey in 24 days exactly.

Sweet Clover—Its Culture.

Again do we have occasion to thank James Heddon for giving us a text on which to write an article devoted to sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*), and its virtues as a honey plant. Aug. 27th he writes:

Please tell us in next number all about spring *versus* fall planting of melilot, and the best way and time to do it in both seasons; how wet land it will do well on, etc.

We will preface the reply with the remark that our facilities for testing the various methods of cultivation, diversities of soil to which it is best adapted, manner of planting, quantity of seed per acre, and other minutiae, have personally, been somewhat limited and we are obliged to rely upon casual observations combined with information derived in answer to thousands of inquiries which we have propounded to reliable men of experience in different localities, where soils, climate and other characteristics would be as varied as possible. Of course, residing in a city like Chicago, we have not had an opportunity to carry our experiments with it to the extent we would like to have done were we differently situated; and yet we feel perfectly convinced of the correctness of all the conclusions we have arrived at.

Several years ago our attention was drawn to the sweet clover by observing myriads of bees working on it immediately succeeding a rainstorm, when not one was at work upon the white clover, owing to the storm having washed out the nectar, or, perhaps, the excess of water remaining in the clover heads. From that period until the present we have closely observed it, and never has it failed in its nectar secretion after the flow first commenced, nor has the abundance of the crops been retarded by atmospheric influences. Last season, which was one of unusual drouth following a remarkably severe winter, the sweet clover was very abundant, very rich in nectar, and very heavy with seed; but owing to the short spring and premature summer, it shed its ample growth of bloom in the first of August, unloaded its crop of seed, and came out in second bloom about the 10th of September, remaining in bloom till the advent of winter, and in some instances we shook the snow covering from standing brush and gathered the still fragrant flowers.

As is the case with all biennials, the later summer or fall is the natural

period of seeding; but the natural requirements of the seed are to some extent, or nearly wholly met by planting in late winter or very early spring, when the nights are still frosty and an occasional severe freeze assists to rot and burst the hull, allowing moisture to swell and germinate the kernel.

In November, 1880, we assisted the birds to scatter the seeds along the roadways and in the gutters of the less frequented avenues, and a fine crop of blossoms have since rewarded us for the little trouble. In February, 1881, we scattered the seed upon the snow, and it has grown finely. Seeds which we scattered in August of the same year, and others which fell from



Sweet Clover.

[These stalks, of which there are from 5 to 20 to a single crown, often attain a height of six feet, and are very dense in branches, foliage and blossoms, from the roots to the top.]

the plants during the same summer and fall, are now covering the ground with a dense, vigorous mass of green, with some promise of a crop of blossoms this fall. In April of this year we again scattered and raked in some of the seed, and it is now growing finely. To the contrary of this, we have conversed with two parties who themselves gathered seeds last summer and sowed them, but not a kernel has grown. It is possible they failed to cover them, and the birds devoured the seeds; or the weather may have been unfavorable at the time of planting. We would advise, whether planted in fall or spring, if possible, that they be harrowed in; or, still better, planted in drills three feet apart, with several inches of space between plants. Then, one year thereafter, put in an alternate drill, and the seeding and cultivation is completed for a lifetime. If planting is deferred till spring, the seeds should be covered, else the birds will be likely to gather them from the ground.

As regards soil, we do not think any choice can be made. In portions of Ohio, we are informed, it grows luxuriantly and spontaneously on the sand-hills and ridges, and we have seen it quite thrifty in this State where white drift or wash sand prevailed, bearing before a bountiful crop of sand-burrs and beggar-lice. Around Chicago, where we have had most experience with it, the soil is low, wet and cold, composed of blue-clay, and just above the water surface for fully half the year. We are informed by parties cultivating it in Indiana, along the Wabash, that they grow it to great advantage in the river valley, where it is subject to frequent overflow, with a sand-bed soil; along the Mississippi Valley it does well in the American Bottom, and is frequently submerged for weeks.

We have no doubt it will thrive well in any soil where any vegetation can be made to grow, whether wet or dry, sand or loam, forest or prairie, north or south, rich or sterile; and we do not believe it ever fails in its honey secretion, except, perhaps, for a very few days. During its first going to seed, which generally occurs in August, there is no bloom for two or three weeks, but this can be obviated by mowing a portion of the field in the latter part of June or first of July, or grazing it till late.

Statistics.—Mr. R. McKnight, the efficient Secretary of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, has addressed a circular to every member of that Society with important questions to be answered. This is worthy of being copied by every bee-keepers' society in America. Only in some such way can we ever hope to obtain correct statistics of the bee-keeping industry. The questions are as follows:

How many colonies of bees did you put away in the fall? How many did you take out in the spring? How many did you lose by spring dwindling? How many did you lose from other causes? How many did you sell? How many have you at present? How much surplus honey did you take? How much of this was extracted, and how much comb? What hive do you use? Do you use comb foundation? How do you increase—by natural or artificial swarming? How did white clover yield? How did basswood yield? What is the yield this year compared with last?

When changing a postoffice address, mention the *old* as well as the new address.

The Northwestern Convention.

It will be seen, by reference to our Convention notices and Directory, that the Northwestern will meet in Chicago on the 17th and 18th of October, 1882, in compliance with a resolution adopted at the last annual meeting, to meet during the last week of the Exposition, and give all an opportunity to take the fullest advantage of cheap railroad rates. The President, Dr. C. C. Miller, accepted the invitation extended by the editor of this paper, to meet in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL office. Should it be found, however, that more room is required, but a few minutes' delay will ensue to obtain a public hall. All bee-keepers of the Northwest, comprising the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Missouri, should make an effort to attend this Convention, and each contribute of his or her experience to make its sessions as interesting as possible. The last meeting was one of the most interesting and profitable we ever attended, and we look forward to much good being accomplished by the Northwestern Bee-keepers' Society. The President, in a postal card dated Aug. 24th, says: "I am now taking off my thirtieth thousand of white sections," and he will, undoubtedly, tell the Convention how he done it. The Northwestern inaugurated the system of dispensing with long-winded essays, adopting, in lieu thereof, the experience feature—with a view of combining science and practice, and the comparative results. Do not forget the 17th and 18th of October.

The Weather this Fall.

Prof. Vennor was quite correct about the weather for August. He said that shortly after the middle of the month, we should have one or two "cold dips." The papers report that fires were kept up in the passenger coaches of the Chicago and Northwestern railway while passing through Iowa on the 17th, so cold was the temperature. He says as follows of the month of September:

First week (1st to 7th). Foggy weather will be experienced along the North Atlantic coast and Gulf of St. Lawrence, with thunder storms and probably sultry weather over the North Atlantic. Sultry and showery up to the sixth day. Cooler change night of 6th or on the 7th, with possibly frosts in New York State and Province of Quebec, Canada.

Second week (7th to 14th). Cooler and pleasant weather. Days varying from warm to sultry; evenings and nights generally cool. A favorable week in the majority of sections. Cold in mountainous regions. Probably a good deal of rain in Province of Quebec and Lower Provinces. Stormy on Newfoundland coast.

Third week (14th to 21st). A rather stormy and unsettled week, with frequent rain-falls. Windy weather probable in Gulf of St. Lawrence and North Atlantic. Fair, seasonable weather in the majority of sections. Wet in northern sections about 20th and 21st. Stormy and cold weather in England and Scotland.

Fourth week (21st to 28th). Temperature probably fall-like. Windy with very cool evenings and nights (probably frosty) in Northern and Western sections. A good deal of rain in Northwest and Western States. Stormy and wet in Gulf of St. Lawrence and along North Atlantic coast.

Closing days (28th to 30th). In all probability wet and stormy in the majority of sections. Crop reports less favorable than expected. Wretched weather in Maritime ports and Newfoundland.—*Vennor's Weather Bulletin.*

His further prognostications are as follows:

October will be very similar to August, but of course colder. September is likely to be the counter-balancing month of this most unpropitious season, and during this month everything should be done that can be, to house things safely against further wet and storm. In the Northwest early cold and advanced snow-falls are likely to be the conditions, while in December the cold may be intense.

Bee men should take notice, and prepare early for a cold winter.

Fairs and Apiarian Exhibits.

About the middle of May last we forwarded, to the managers of the great St. Louis Fair Association, a list of apiarian articles worthy of competitive entry for premiums, and detailed at some length the benefit to be derived by the country, from a proper encouragement of the bee-keeping industry in the Mississippi Valley, as elsewhere. Those gentlemen have taken hold of the matter with an appreciative determination to work it up to its proper place, if they meet with support from bee-keepers themselves in the way of placing exhibits on the grounds worthy of encouragement. The initiative has been taken by them for the coming Fair, and, although the premiums are not as large as we had hoped they would be, still it is a great and most important advance in the right direction. We earnestly hope all bee-keepers, who

can possibly make it convenient, will send in a full and complete outfit for competition, both of bees, honey and apiarian implements—everything that will awaken the curiosity and rivet the attention of the hundreds of thousands of visitors who attend that Fair, and in a few years, at most, we will see bee-keeping ranking with stock-raising, grain-growing, tobacco-producing, and other great pursuits in the West, and acknowledged as such by the Fair Association and the public.

Messrs. R. C. Greer & Co., who rank among the most prominent of the commission merchants of the West, have written us under date of Aug. 30, as follows, regarding this matter:

Our St. Louis Fair Association, for the first time, offers premiums on bees and bee products. While the premiums are not large, they imply a commendable effort on the part of the Association to assist in furthering bee-culture. We forward you, by mail, the annual catalogue of the Association, and call your attention to Class E, Department of Jellies, Butter, etc., in which your readers may take interest.

Best display of Italian bees, \$20.
Best display native black bees, \$20.
Best imported queen, \$10.
Best display of comb honey, 25 lbs., diploma and \$20.
Best crate of honey in comb, large silver medal and diploma.
Best display of apiarian implements, diploma and \$10.
Best bee hive for all purposes, dip.
Best honey extractor, diploma.
Best wax extractor, diploma.
Best bee smoker, diploma.
Best honey knife, diploma.
Best bee veil or face protector, diploma.

Instincts of Bees.—Mr. J. M. Hicks in the *Grange Bulletin* argues thus on the above subject:

It is not easy to draw a line of distinction between the marvelous instincts of bees (as so-called by man) and the reasoning faculty of the human family. Reaumur, the great French naturalist, once observed a bee consultation over a large snail which had crawled into their hive. They went to work, and with propolis, a gum gathered from certain trees, and invaluable in their housekeeping, the bees first glued the snail shell to the glass pane of the hive, and then covered the whole mouth of the shell with a thick coating of the substance, hermetically sealing up their enemy and burying it alive. We ask, is this an act of instinct or of perfect judgment, emanating as it naturally does with man, if brought into contact with a loathsome object which he could not otherwise manage?

Ribbon Badges, for bee-keepers, on which are printed a large bee in gold, we send for 10 cts. each, or \$8 per 100.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES

Controlling Swarms.—The Grange Bulletin says:

It requires the patience of Job and a large amount of perseverance as well as hard work to manage a large apiary during the month of August, unless you use a good honey extractor, which will greatly assist in controlling late swarming.

We often find it a difficult matter to control the swarming fever of bees, if the buckwheat blooms and secretes honey plentifully during the latter part of August.

Profits of Bee-Keeping. — The Toronto Mail collates the following from D. A. Jones' correspondence:

There may be saved \$10,000 a year in every township from the keeping of bees. He would undertake to make more honey than any farmer in the world out of the same capital, and it would appear that this is no unwarrantable assertion. His expenses are: The cost of hire of the acre of land for each bee yard, equal to about \$50 down to \$4 a year; the cost of a cottage, \$500 at the outside; annual interest on the two, \$65; of interest on the capital represented by 620 colonies of bees at \$10 each, \$6,200, interest \$620; interest on cost of extractor, foundation machine, tools, barrels, tins, etc., total cost say \$1,000, interest, \$100; wages and board of four skilled assistants for six months, say \$1,200; extra help at extracting time, \$100; giving a total outlay of about \$2,100, nearly half of which is in the form of interest on capital which has grown up along with the business.

Of course it will not do for everybody to rush into bee-keeping with an idea that he can make a fortune every year by it. Mr. Jones' success is the result of a lifetime of close and laborious investigation, of the most patient studying of the ways of insects, and a readiness to adopt and utilize the experience of others which very few men possess. An essential quality for a large apiarist is that he be an excellent judge of men.

While it would be the most hopeless thing in the world for any person without experience to go into bee-keeping on a large scale, there is every inducement for embarking in the business in a small way. Fifty colonies of bees could be made to yield 150 to 300 pounds of honey each, value \$1,125 to \$2,250. Colonies to the value of \$50 a year could be sold, and still the number on hand would be nearly doubled. All this can be done at a very small expenditure of money. A cottage and an acre of land must be rented where there is good range. Black bees and Italian queens can be bought according to the means of the new bee-keeper. An extractor must be purchased and also the tools and lumber for making the hives and frames; or he can buy

these. The foundation-machine is too costly an implement for a small bee-keeper to purchase, and he would therefore have to purchase his comb foundation already made. This can be done at a cost about double the value of the wax. Then the new hand must be willing to accept, as proven, certain traits of bees which older heads have proved. He must not go over grounds on which the lifetime of many trained observers has been passed. He must study closely the bee literature of the age.

By patient study, aided by the personal superintendence of one or two colonies, the operator will in time be able to go into bee-keeping as a business, and he or she, for there is no business so especially adapted to women as bee-keeping, will possess a certain means of livelihood of which nothing can dispossess him. His income will fluctuate with the seasons, but no more so than the income of every farmer. If he is not above peddling around his honey he can get a much higher price for it than if he sends it to a commission merchant, and, moreover, his customers will then be sure of getting the unadulterated, and will become regular customers of stated quantities.

CONVENTION NOTES

Local Convention Directory.

1882. *Time and Place of Meeting.*
- Sept. 5—N. W. Ill. and S. W. Wis., at Rockton, Ill. Jonathan Stewart, Sec.
- 19—Michigan Central, at Lansing, Mich. E. N. Wood, Sec.
- 26, 27—Kentucky State, at Louisville, Ky. W. Williamson, Sec., Lexington, Ky.
- 28—Norfolk, Ont., at Waterford, Ont. Elias Clouse, Sec.
- Oct. 3-6—North American, at Cincinnati, O. Dr. Ehrick Parmlly, Sec., New York City.
- 5—Kentucky Union, at Shelbyville, Ky. G. W. Demaree, Sec., Christiansburg, Ky.
- 10, 11—Northern Michigan, at Pawamo, Mich. O. R. Goodno, Sec., Carson City, Mich.
- 17, 18—Northwestern, at Chicago, Ill. C. C. Coffinberry, Sec., Chicago, Ill.
- Tuscarawas Valley, at Newcomerstown, O. J. A. Bucklew, Sec., Clarka, O.
- Nov. 1—New Jersey & Eastern, at New Brunswick. J. Hasbrouck, Sec., Bound Brook, N. J.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

The second annual general meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, will be held in the City Hall, Toronto, on the 13th of Sept., at 7 o'clock p. m. If any change is made in the time of the meeting due notice will be given. R. MCKNIGHT, Sec.

The Kentucky State Bee-Keepers' Convention will meet in Louisville, Ky., at the Exposition Building Press Rooms, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 26th and 27th. All bee-keepers are invited to attend, and send essays, papers, implements, or anything of interest to the fraternity. The Exposition will be in full blast and cheap. Railroad rates from all points. W. WILLIAMSON, Sec.

The National Convention.

The North American Bee-Keepers' Society will hold their 13th annual meeting at Washington Park Hall, Cincinnati, O., across Washington Park from the Exposition building. Time, Oct. 3rd to 5th, 1882. First session Tuesday, 10 a. m., Oct. 3. We are encouraged to hope that this will be a very profitable meeting, as we are promised papers from, and the presence of, a large number of our most prominent bee-keepers both in the United States and Canada, and essays and implements of the apiary are expected from abroad to add to the knowledge imparted by the research and inventive skill and methods of our countrymen.

EHRIK PARMLY, Sec.
New York, July 12, 1882.

The Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Convention will meet at Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 17 and 18, 1882. The office of the American Bee Journal has been kindly tendered as a place of meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to all bee-keepers, and especially those of the Northwestern States, to be present. The meeting takes place during the last week of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition, to enable all to obtain reduced railroad rates. First session at 10 a. m. C. C. MILLER, Pres.

C. C. COFFINBERRY, Sec.

The Union Bee-Keepers' Association of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, will meet at Hagerstown, in the room of the County Commissioners, at the Court House, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1882, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the session to last two days. The Washington County Fair will then be in progress, which will give persons an opportunity to attend the exhibition. All persons intending to go will please drop me a card, so that I may secure for them half-fare rates. J. LUTHER BOWERS, Sec.

Berryville, Va.

The fifth annual meeting of the Northern Michigan Bee-Keepers' Convention will be held at Pawamo, Ionia County, Mich., on the second Tuesday and Wednesday (10th and 11th) of October, 1882. Pawamo being on the D. & M. and H. & M. R., it will be accessible by rail. The members will do all in their power to make the meeting interesting. H. M. ROOF, Pres.

O. R. GOODNO, Sec.

The Central Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association will meet Sept. 19th, at Lansing, in the Capitol Building. We call the meeting two weeks before the Annual Fair of the Central Michigan Agricultural Society meets, for the purpose of making the final arrangements for a large exhibit of bees, honey and apian supplies. A cordial invitation is extended to bee-keepers everywhere. The meeting will be of especial interest, and a large attendance is expected. E. N. WOOD, Sec.

CORRESPONDENCE

For the American Bee Journal.

The Width of Sections, etc.

C. H. DEANE.

I must say that I agree with Messrs. Heddon and Townsend on the width of sections without separators, for I have experimented with some only 1½ inches wide this season, and with honey flowing very slowly, when it did come, they averaged ¾ of a lb. to the section, and they are not well filled out either. I therefore conclude that 1½ inches is about the right width. We may get a little more than a lb. in this width, at times, but then it will help to ease our conscience when we sell it for 25c. per lb., as I did my nice white section honey taken by the Deane system this season.

It may be that the Deane system was not the cause of the honey being nice and white, but it is a fact, that the sections came off easily, white, dry and smooth, and without separators. I have never been a comb honey producer to any extent, for I have had a great deal of trouble in getting the bees to go to work in those 2 story arrangements so extensively used, also no little annoyance in prying the sections out of the propolis after they were filled; but the "solid" cash brought in by those few little sections, together with ease of manipulation of the Deane system, has quite won me over.

But to the etc. of this article, I want to say to Mr. Heddon, and others who may wish to try the Deane system, that I have greatly improved it this season, and that there is now no danger of its ever shrinking away from the ends of cases; no danger of the bottom bar sagging. Why? Because—1st. I now clamp the cases together with 3-16 iron rods having a screw and thumb nut on one end, and bent at right-angles at the other. By this method you can make the cases as tight as you can make a keg with hoops. 2d. I now make the clamps of 4 pieces, with a 1½x14 inch observing glass in the center, and they cannot warp. The clamps are made about ½ longer than they were formerly, with a notch in each end for the rod to drop into. One little turn of the nut loosens the rods, and in a second's time all is open before you. 3d. The bottom-bars will not sag, because the clamps hold the weight, and not the bottom-bars. 4th. We must have cases to send the honey to market, and instead of the brown paper and strips, as formerly spoken of, we will use the following, as the cost is about the same, and it is much more serviceable.

After taking the honey from the hives, remove the cases and clamp the sections together with the rods, 24 in number; but before clamping them tight, put 4 strips ½x½x4½ inches be-

tween two rows of sections, so the grocer can pull them out when they get to market, and thus loosen the sections; now while all is moderately tight, so the sections cannot shake about in transit, screw on the top ½x11½x18½ inches, rabbeted ½x½ inch on the edges, so the ½ will come down close to the tops of the sections; now turn the case over and nail in the ends ½x4½x10½ inches; and the case with observing glass on the sides is ready to be given away with the honey, as it is cheap, solid and neat. I believe something has been said about the Deane system surpassing anything of the kind, for section storing, in the Langstroth hive, either in the top story or in the body of the hive. Mr. Bingham, I think, being one of the testifiers. I cannot say why Quinby's and Bingham's style of frame does not supersede the Langstroth, unless it is that the bee-keepers think the Langstroth frame the best, or that, like Mr. Heddon, they take a great deal of "solid comfort" in their own "fixin's." Mortonville, Ky.

For the American Bee Journal.

Sale of Comb Honey—No. 2.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Having tried to sell our honey at home and failed, or having a larger crop than could be disposed of to advantage in our neighboring towns, our next step is to find a market for it in some of our large cities. As selling outright is preferred by all to selling on commission, let us see what can be done in that direction first, leaving the shipping on commission as a *dernier resort*. In selling to parties in distant cities, the first thing presenting itself is the getting of the address of responsible persons who are dealing in honey, or who might be interested enough to buy our production. As a rule, nearly all wholesale grocers buy and sell more or less honey, and to these we apply. "Yes," says one, "but how shall we get their names and know their standing, whether responsible or not?" Well, I will tell you how an enterprising friend did last year and made a very successful sale of his honey, his crop being about 5,000 lbs. Through my suggestion as to how I got the names of commission merchants in large cities, he went to an acquaintance of his who had access to Bradstreet's Commercial Reporter, this friend securing the same for him to look at for an hour or two. Dunn & Co. publish a similar report to Bradstreet's, and all large business firms have one or the other of these commercial reporters, so as to enable them to transact business with reliable parties. By this means my friend secured the address of several wholesale grocers in Boston, New York, and elsewhere, who were quoted as being worth \$100,000 and upwards, with unlimited credit. To these he applied, enclosing a stamp for their reply, telling them what he had and desiring to send them samples of his honey if they thought they could handle it at the price named, which he believed to

be the true value thereof. The result was that after sending samples he sold his whole crop to one house in Boston at the prices named, and all parties were well pleased. He now says he feels easy about the disposition of his crop for future years.

Next we come to selling through commission merchants, which has been my practice for several years, as I could not make a satisfactory sale of my honey outright. At first I consigned my whole crop to one house, next to two houses, and finally to three, finding that the more I divided my product the sooner sales were made, and at a more remunerative figure. Last year I thought to divide my product still more, and so sent it in from 300 to 500 lb. lots to ten different commission merchants, whose names and standing I obtained as above. Prompt returns was the result, at a satisfactory price, and in some cases exceeding market quotations two cents per lb., thus proving to me that if we ship on commission, the scattering of our product into several cities, and among several commission houses, will, as a rule, bring the best results.

Now, there is another way of selling on commission often overlooked by the large producer, which is practical for one who produces a small amount, say from 100 up to 1,000 lbs. In most all of our small towns more or less honey is consumed, yet not enough to establish a market for the same, and in all such towns, if the right amount is left (not enough to over-stock the market), remunerative prices may be obtained. In a small town about 4 miles distant from where I write, lives a bee-keeper who produces from 200 to 400 lbs. of honey annually. This honey he takes to the two stores selling general merchandise in said town, and leaves it to be sold on commission, placing the selling price high enough to give him the real value of his honey after deducting the storekeepers' commissions, and in this way his whole crop is usually disposed of at the true value thereof, in accordance with the prices it would bring if shipped to a distant city. Thus I have given five practical ways of disposing of our crop, all of which have come under my observation, if not actually practiced by me.

All that is necessary is to try till you find the one most adapted to your wants. In all cases the putting up of your crop in a tidy, attractive shape, and having a knowledge of the value thereof, will be the method by which we can get the true value of our production according to the markets of the world.

Sometimes it happens that the market quotations at the time we wish to prepare for selling our crop will be only nominal. In such cases I find it a good plan to write to some of those parties handling honey, for their opinion as to prices in the near future, and this, coupled together with what we know regarding the production of honey in the country, will help us to arrive at about what the real value of our product is. One thing I have noticed, however, and that is that generally prices rule higher for honey

in October, than any other month in the year; and unless the crop in the country is very short, the holding of it after that date results as a rule in our being obliged to accept of a less price.

Thus I have fulfilled my promise as to giving you a series of articles on the production, care and sale of comb honey, and if they have been of any benefit to any one reader of the *good, old, AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL*, I shall not have written in vain.

Borodino, N. Y.

Translated by Alfred Neighbour.

Effects of Cold—Pollen Gathering, etc.

DR. DZIERZON.

The milder the winter is, the more complete will be the repose of the bees, and the lower will they be able to allow the temperature to become even when they have their winter quarters, while increasing cold stimulates them to breathe more frequently and to consume more food; in other words, it stimulates their vital powers to greater activity in order to be able to offer the necessary resistance to the cold. It will be seen from this whether it is advisable to keep bees exposed to the cold in winter. Theory and experience, as well as the last mild winter, demonstrate to us practically the fallacy of this opinion. Exposure of the bees to extreme cold certainly causes them to crowd together into as thick a cluster as possible, but it does not send them into a sleep-like state of repose. On the contrary, it startles them out of their rest, compelling them to hum more loudly, while previously they were in perfectly silent repose. Nor does severe cold prevent premature breeding. There is generally more brood to be found in the hive in January and February, when the weather is very cold or after the temperature has been very low, than during a continuance of mild weather. Dr. Krasicke acknowledges this fact, but explains it in a peculiar manner by saying that because bees consume more food when the temperature is low, the production of chyle would also be greater. But it is a known fact, that in order to create a higher degree of temperature, bees consume a large quantity of honey only. The latter, however, only supplies an increased quantity of excrementitious matter as secondary product, but no chyle. The presence of much excrementitious matter in their bodies, on the contrary, renders the bees more incapable of producing chyle. It is the disturbance of their rest and incitement to activity in order to raise the temperature, which also directly affects the queen, inducing her to deposit eggs sooner than she would have done if the weather had continued mild. The principal cause of early breeding, however, is the presence of much moisture, which forms inside the hive when the temperature outside is lower; water, as is well known, forming by far the largest constituent of the food of the brood, and want of water prevents or restricts breeding.

During mild weather, when the difference in the temperature of the air inside and outside the hive is but insignificant, little or no moisture is precipitated, just as the windows of our rooms condense no moisture then. At such a time the bees may be suffering from want of moisture, but as long as the suffering does not become acute it does no harm. It has rather the advantage that it keeps the bees back from breeding until they are able to fetch in sufficient quantity, the water which is indispensable in the preparation of chyle. It is best that breeding should be delayed till such a time when the bees are able to gather fresh pollen in considerable quantity, as many colonies, especially young ones, possess but a small stock or none at all of this material, which cannot be dispensed with when food is to be prepared for the brood. This is generally the case at the time of flowering of the alder tree, so that bagfuls might be collected from many trees, especially from those in isolated positions, and the bees might supply themselves from this source with pollen for the whole year. If favored by the weather, they could take full advantage of the alder flowers, which mostly make their appearance in March. Unfortunately, however, on account of the uncertainty of the weather at that time of the year, the pollen is frequently a complete failure; and should the weather happen to be favorable, the flowering time of the alder passes too quickly to be fully utilized. The flowering season of the alder might be artificially prolonged if branches with plenty of flower-buds were cut off and kept in a cool and shady place until the flowering time was coming to an end, when they might be put into the ground in a sunny spot near the apiary. But on account of the uncertainty of the bees being able to fully utilize these flowers, even if in the neighborhood of the apiary, we might render them a far greater service if we took the trouble at the time of falling of the alder flowers to collect the pollen which Nature offers in such abundance in order to supply the bees with it. We might perhaps moisten it with honey and squeeze it into the cells.

I have taken this trouble in former years, but found it rather a tedious and troublesome labor, and I have often asked myself the question whether it would not be possible to obtain the valuable substances which pollen contains—viz., the nitrogen, the essential oils, the ferments and salts from the entire buds, if these were collected before the pollen became scattered abroad by the wind, either by a process of drying or roasting, by pulverization, or dissolved as a kind of tea, and to make them palatable to the bees by mixing them with honey. The solution of this question would be a worthy and most commendable task for bee-masters who at the same time are thorough chemists.

It would certainly be better if the various artificial contrivances to keep our bees supplied with the substances their economy requires were not

needed. The weather late in last summer and in the autumn was most unpropitious for the impregnation of queens, and in this district at least rendered it altogether impossible. In former years it was a rare exception in my apiary to find queens remaining unfertilized even if reared late in the season. Even about Michaelmas, when one would naturally expect all drones to have disappeared, my queens still became fertile if only a few really fine days intervened to allow them to fly out again and again, and often far away from their hive. In the year 1867 the weather during the whole month of September was inclement and cheerless, and not one young queen became fertile, but on the 8th of October a calm, warm and sunny day followed. After the bees had been playing joyfully I examined several hives with young queens in the afternoon, and found that eight of them exhibited the sign of impregnation; in fact, all my queens for impregnation became fertile, although the number of drones in my apiary scarcely amounted to a hundred.

All the young queens which had not become impregnated at the time of our meeting at Erfurt last year remained unfertile, and had finally to be thrown away as worthless. Warned by this experience, I examined afterward five parent hives, in which I certainly did not expect a change of queen to have taken place, and discovered either no queen at all or a virgin queen, and was obliged to unite these colonies with smaller colonies, as I had no longer any spare queens at my disposal. In this respect the mild weather which prevailed late in the autumn, and even this winter, was also very welcome, as it enabled operations to be performed which in colder weather could not very well have been attended to.

Carlsmarkt, Germany.

For the American Bee Journal.

That Bee Poisoning, Etc.

JAMES HEDDON.

Mr. Moore's article on bee-poisoning is "company" to my misery. I am surprised that I should have forgotten to mention the swelling about the lids of my eyes, though the under lids swell most, but not as much as Mr. Moore's. They itch and burn first. They get their immediate affection from poison thrown into the air, but I have often wondered if I should have any such sensations if I never got stung. I handle bees rapidly, and get nearly all my stings upon the hands, from pinching the bees accidentally.

How strange that Mr. Demaree and myself should each write an article containing arguments and proofs upon the same subject, for the same page of the same issue of the same paper at the same time. And what a contrast between our opinions; also between the results of our operations based upon these opinions. Now, honor bright, I think that if Mr. Demaree would only get out of that big "Blue-Grass region" (all flesh is grass, but

all grass does not yield honey), get the horse and cow-breeding theories out of his head, and go to raising honey to sell to support his family, his practice would soon reverse his theories, which tell him that traits of character which fully, yes, even more than duplicate themselves at the first cross, do not all run out at the second and third. There is no reason in such a theory, and if practice with thorough-bred cattle says such is a fact, it says right the reverse with bees. This I know from six years' experience. I have theory, reason and facts on my side of the problem as regards bees, and feel able to maintain them by reasoning as well as by demonstration to all those who visit my apiary.

Thanks to Mr. Hutchinson for his frank acknowledgment of the correctness of my plan of transferring. That sort of a man is generally correct in most things.

Dowagiac, Mich.

Iowa Homestead.

How to Manage Robber Bees.

J. J. KIZER.

Next to starvation robbing is the worst trouble with the bee-keeper. Many a colony of bees has been destroyed by others carrying off every particle of their stores, leaving them either to follow the robbers home, or starve in the hive, in either case causing the loss of a colony of bees to the owner. Even then the trouble does not stop, the robbing colony becomes very strong, either by accession of the robbed bees, or by an increase of brood-rearing, or both. When so strengthened, no ordinary colony can withstand their attack. They also become very cross, sometimes stinging and fighting apparently just for the fun of the thing, which is always a symptom of something wrong, but not invariably a sign of robbing, but an effect.

Signs.—*First stage.*—Great commotion in front of hive; bees fighting and some trying to effect an entrance to inside of hive. *Second stage.*—Bees rushing out of hive, running to edge of alighting-board, arising from there with difficulty, caused by being heavily loaded. If you do not recognize robbing by these symptoms to a certainty, catch one of those heavy fellows leaving the hive, pull him apart and see if his honey sack is filled; if so, set it down as a case of robbing in its second stage.

Preventions.—As usual with nearly all our troubles, an ounce of prevention is better than pounds of cure. First contract the entrance of each colony according to its strength; very weak colonies just so that what few bees fly from the hive can pass. See that the size of the entrance is regulated on the inside of the hive by a stick that will pass under the whole thickness of the hive, so the point of attack which is on the inside shall be narrowed down to the minimum, but see that they do not become stopped.

Under no circumstances let any bee get a taste of honey outside of its hive, either by leaving honey about

the house, or by leaving frames exposed while working with the bees, or by access to hive in which the bees have died, leaving honey. This is important any time in the season.

Remedy.—There are many ways to stop robbing, sometimes one way is best, sometimes another. Some recommend carrying the attacked colony into the cellar. I do not like this plan for reasons too tedious to state. Some prefer to put straw, hay or grass over the entrance, and throw water into the entrances of the robbing hives, also giving the robbers a shower at the attacked colony, this will generally have a good effect. I prefer to tack a wire screen two inches wide and as long as the width of the hive over the length of the entrance, leaving only a very small hole for the bees to pass. This screen will admit air, so the bees will not come out and cluster on the outside of the hive, giving the robbers full sway. If this arrangement does not answer, stop even the small hole in the wire screens until dusk, then let out robbers, stop the small hole again, and leave it so two or three days, when you may consider the colonies reasonably safe. It may be necessary to say that smoke will have to be used in these manipulations.

Des Moines, Iowa.

For the American Bee Journal.

Golden Honey Plant.

DR. G. L. TINKER.

The bees did not get down to business upon the golden honey plant until about the 20th. They are now storing in the sections rapidly, and work fully as well, and are carrying in as much honey as they did when the white clover was at its best. So far this season it has been wet and unfavorable for a large yield of nectar in any plant. The fact that the bees are now getting honey in large amount from it, as they did last season when it was extremely dry, will remove all doubt as to its reliability in this section. I find that the bees get very little pollen from it. For five miles down the river there are scattering plants along the roadside. In passing along I have not failed to see bees upon nearly every plant. There is no other plant here in bloom at this time that the bees get honey from to amount to anything.

I am receiving many inquiries in regard to the golden honey plant, and desire to say to those living in northern sections that it is perfectly hardy here at 30 degrees below zero. Its natural habitation is on moist soils, and it is spread to other locations mostly by high water in the river every spring. Owing to the seeds being broadly winged, they readily float and are carried away. I have often seen it growing upon high ground, and think it would spread everywhere if there was a natural way, except by water, of scattering the seed.

It will grow in low thickets, among large trees in deep shade, and in most any location. It often also grows very thick upon the ground, when it crowds

out all other kinds of weeds and grass; yet it is not a very troublesome weed here, nor is it likely to be anywhere. It will grow upon any kind of moist soil, clay, sand or loam, and upon uplands if sown in the fall upon plowed land and brushed or dragged in. As the plant yields a large amount of seed, a small plat will furnish enough the first year to go a long way in further seeding.

The plants from the seed bloom from one to two weeks later than those coming up from old roots.

The compound flowers are yellow, the rays extending about 2 inches, the head being about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. The period of bloom extends from the 1st of August to the middle of September.

No kind of stock feed upon it or injure it in any way, except to make paths through it in pastures. It is a weed of no known value except to the honey bee. The honey made from it is somewhat balsamic, and will, undoubtedly, prove to be a superior pectoral remedy for some affections of the lungs. The flavor is aromatic, rich, very sweet, and is preferred by many to that of the white clover; it is also less apt to derange the stomach. The color is a fine amber, and section boxes soiled with it are stained yellow.

New Philadelphia, O., Aug. 24, 1882.

Prairie Farmer.

Selling Honey to Advantage.

MRS. L. HARRISON.

There is nothing a bee-keeper enjoys more than plenty of "clear cash" at the close of the season. This is what he has been aiming for, working and toiling early and late during the year, and the jingle of it is pleasant.

Some apiarists are good producers, but have poor faculty in disposing of the product; others, again, are natural born peddlers—you may push them out of the house, tell them to take their traps and be gone, while they, not abashed, will return and sell you the identical articles you refused to as much as look at, at a good price. Last year we purchased, a few miles from home, beautiful white clover honey, as white as the whitest, for 10 cents per lb., while at the same time, if that honey had belonged to other parties, they would have charged 25 cents per lb. and obtained it. Recently a lady called and inquired how we sold honey. We told her that we had no white clover honey this year, but yellow fall honey, which we were selling at 20 cents per lb. With a toss of her head, she replied, "Mrs. Bragg bought 20 pounds of a farmer lately for 10 cents per lb."

The farmer who keeps a few bees, obtaining them, most likely, by catching a runaway swarm, gives them no attention except hiving them at swarming time, and putting on surplus boxes, considers that what honey they make is clear gain, as "they work for nothing and board themselves." When he takes off his honey,

if he has more than his own family needs he takes it to the nearest town and offers it, either at a grocery, or to a friend, for sale. When the question is asked, "How much do you want for your honey?" he replies, in a careless way, "I don't know anything about the price of honey; give me whatever you think it is worth! Is 10 cents per lb. too much? Suit yourself about the price; I'm not at all particular." So the bargain closes.

Persons who depend entirely upon the product of bees for a living, have reason to dislike this class of bee-keepers. If a farmer has an animal for sale, a fat steer or pig, he will demand the highest price, even to the fraction of a mill, and the same way if it is hay, corn, or oats; but if these lords of the soil have honey, butter, or a chicken for sale, feel that they are in little business, hurry through it as quickly as possible, and get out of sight.

We have known bee-keepers to come to this city with a wagon load of honey, try to sell it at one grocery, telling, by the way, that they were in a great hurry to be back at home. After trying several groceries they came to the conclusion that honey was poor sale. These grocery men understand their business. They make their living, as the Dutchman says, "by buying *sheep* and selling *dear*." In a short time, with the help of the telephone, all the dealers are informed that there is a big load of honey in town, and that by holding off, it can be purchased at a low figure. We once inquired of a groceryman how much he paid for his honey. He said, "O, there was a fellow who came to town with a big wagon load, and some more of us bought him all out, at 6 cents per pound all round." If these persons had come to town and stored their honey in a safe place the first thing, and then taken samples of it—white, yellow, dark, and extracted, as the case may have been—and dropped in at different places, where they wished to purchase their own supplies, looking at the goods, inquiring the prices, and remarking, "I must purchase before I go home, but I have something to sell," they would have realized double for their honey. If it was at a harness shop, and he needed a new whip, bridle, or anything in that line, the dealer, who is always anxious to trade, will probably say to his hands, "Boys, how many of you want some of this honey; this man wants to exchange for our goods." The trade is soon completed, and he leaves, perhaps, for a shoe store, and buys, in the same way, all his supplies, sometimes paying out some money, and again have some paid to him. While buying his supplies he will meet with cash customers, and when his honey is disposed of he will return home, laden with comforts for his family, and with more money than he would have had had it been sold for cash only.

Peoria, Ill.

[A liberal distribution of "Honey as Food and Medicine," will also help in establishing a home market.—ED.]

SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

Wild Camomile Honey.—We have had a splendid season for increase and for honey. I increased from 18 colonies to 50 by natural swarming, but now the bitter honey comes again to ruin the fall crop. In 1878 I attributed it to horehound, but now I know it comes from wild camomile. I can do nothing with it except for feed in case it is needed, and bring my bees out in the spring strong and fine. It is beautiful, thick, golden honey, and I would like to have your idea, and the suggestions of bee-keepers generally, as to what to do with it.

E. P. MASSEY.

Waco, Tex., Aug. 25, 1882.

[We have never seen a sample of the honey, and hardly know what it is like. It might possibly be used in some branches of manufacture, especially by brewers, but we fear it would be impossible to neutralize its bitterness, so as to make it an article of general commerce.—ED.]

Gathering a Surplus Every Week.—My bees are "just booming," having had less than a week at a time since fruit blossoms in which they were not gathering a surplus. My last swarm was Aug. 24th, but should have had more each day had not the rain for the past three days kept them back. Sweet clover has been in blossom since June, and gets more plentiful as the season advances, and the same stalks now have ripened seed and blossoms, and lots more to come. Goldenrod is just beginning to blossom. On page 538 of the BEE JOURNAL, the printer makes me say, "93 rather weak colonies." I think I said 9, at any rate, I should have so said.

A. B. MASON.

Wagon Works, O., Aug. 25, 1882.

Bee Matters in Kansas.—Bees are nearly a failure this season too. In May they started off as though they were going to do well, but the cold wave put a stop to their work, and they gathered no surplus until about the 20th of July, and then the weather became dry and hot, and honey came in sparingly. Up to date some of my best colonies have stored 25 to 35 lbs. of comb honey, and others 45 to 50 lbs. of extracted; at the present the flow continues, and will, I think, last until we have rain. I visited Leavenworth city and vicinity on the 10th to the 13th of August, and found most of the bee-keepers disheartened, but their bees had done rather better than ours here, for I helped to take the honey from some of them and found the brood chambers nearly full and very little brood. They are trying to keep up with the times by using the 4x4 sections and Langstroth hives. Please answer the following questions through the BEE JOURNAL and oblige:

1. In sowing Bokhara clover for bee-pasturage with timothy, will it hurt the honey flow to cut it when the timothy is ready to cut for hay? 2. Will it yield honey the coming season if sown this fall? The questions may have been answered before in the JOURNAL, but if so, I failed to see them. We can readily see that we will have to plant for honey. I have 3 kinds of hives—Langstroth, Quinby and American—but I have made the American hive longer, and it now resembles the Quinby, only it is longer than that, and takes 14 frames 12x14. 3. Can I have one-piece sections made to fit these for next season? I am using smaller ones now, filling up the spaces with blocks of wood.

H. J. WARD.

Farmington, Kan., Aug. 22, 1882.

[1. It will retard the blooming a little, but make it more profuse.

2. But very little.

3. Yes; you can have one-piece sections made any size you wish, but you will have to give in advance the exact dimensions of the sections you wish, when they will be made just to your order.—ED.]

After Honey-Dew.—The honey season here has been very peculiar. White clover was abundant, but it did not yield half a crop of honey. Bees have been very thick on the maples in the forest for several days—are they after honey-dew? I never saw the like here before. There will not be half a crop of honey here in this section, and not half the usual increase. Our bees are working on buckwheat now with a rush. I have heard it said that sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*) does not yield any honey. I have a small quantity in the yard, and the bees have covered it ever since it blossomed. I have watched sweet clover for the last five years, and, taking the seasons all through, after white clover has gone, nothing excels it; any barren land will grow it, if it is seeded. I notice with much regret the death of my old friend, A. F. Moon, with whom I was personally acquainted for several years previous to his going to Georgia. He was one of our noble souls. F. H. FINCH.

Sharon, O., Aug. 21, 1882.

[The bees are undoubtedly gathering honey-dew, not only from the maples, but perhaps from other forest trees. Several references to the abundance of honey-dew this season will be found in the BEE JOURNAL this week.—ED.]

Encouraging in Kentucky.—I will be able to make a very good report from my apiary, notwithstanding the poor commencement this spring. Bees are doing extremely well now on buckberry, red clover, teasel and smartweed. The goldenrod has made a rank growth, and will bloom profusely. Altogether the outlook is encouraging. JOHN T. CONNLEY.

Walnut Lick, Ky., Aug. 23, 1882.

Preparing for the Fair.—This has been a good season for honey with me. The spring was very late and wet during fruit bloom, and bees got but little honey, but white clover and basswood were good, and my bees have given me a good surplus. We have had a lull in the honey harvest for a few days, but the fall flowers are just coming into bloom, and if we do not have too dry weather we anticipate a good fall harvest. I find a ready market for all my honey at home. Honey is bringing 18 to 20 cents for comb in sections, and 10 to 12 cents for extracted. The quality of honey never was better; I intend to make an exhibit of bees and honey at our County Fair, also apiarian implements. Will it answer to close the entrance of the hive with wire-cloth, or will it be better to make a kind of porch of wire cloth, and attach to the front of the hive, and will it need any ventilation at the top? There has not been much interest taken in honey exhibits by the managers of our Fair, but I am in hopes of working up an interest this fall that will induce them to offer liberal premiums in the future.

A. D. STOCKING.

Ligonier, Ind., Aug. 21, 1882.

[Better bore holes in the sides and ends, over which tack wire-cloth from the inside; then cover the tops entirely with wire-cloth, over which you can place the cover, so that should the bees become quite warm or excited, you can immediately cause the heat to escape from the top. The entrance should be closed with blocks which can be easily removed, to give the bees a flight, if desirable.—ED.]

Method of Dividing.—My queens' wings are clipped. When a swarm issues I watch for the approach of the queen, and catch and put her in a cage. I then open the hive and destroy all the queen cells. Usually, the bees will settle for half an hour or more, then return; soon as they return I move the old hive and put an empty one in its place; I then put one-half of the combs and bees in the new hive, filling up each with frames of foundation, and closing the old hive in good shape, put it where it is to remain. Now daub the queen with honey, raise the blanket or honey-boxes, give a few puffs of smoke, drop the queen in, and slant a board in front of the entrance; I then take a laying queen from a nucleus, clip her wing, and introduce her in the new hive on the old stand in the same way as the first. I rear my own queens this season. I have increased 18 strong and 5 nucleus colonies, making in all 35 colonies and 5 nuclei, in splendid condition. Some swarming nearly every day. I took 22 capped queen cells from one Syrian colony the other day. I can handle my Italians all the time without gloves; but I cannot say that of the Syrians. They are very watchful and frisky, and will defend their stores, of which they will have a good share if any are

to be found. My experience is that they will gather enough more than the Italians to balance their stinging and biting accounts. The honey season here has been good at times. At this date my bees are gathering honey very fast from white and Alsike clovers, corn tassels, catnip, buckwheat and scores of wild flowers. Heartsease, figwort and Spanishneedles are very promising, and I am still in good hopes. I have only taken about 200 lbs. of comb honey and 100 lbs. of extracted. The golden honey plant and cleome seed I sowed last winter and spring have not grown; the sweet clover I sowed last fall came up this spring, and some of it is over 3 feet high. I thought it might bloom yet this fall. The days are hot and nights cool. What is the name of inclosed twig and bloom, and what its merits as a honey plant? Bees are on it from early morning till night.

R. M. OSBORN.

Kane, Ill., Aug. 19, 1882.

[The twig and blossoms are a vervain, which ranks as a very good honey plant.—ED.]

Wiring Frames.—No more piercing for wiring frames; have some hooks like this 1, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long under the angle, drive them in top and bottom bars, fasten the bottom-bar in a vise, drive tack in center of bottom-bar, wrap wire around and go to upper right hand hook, then back to next upper hook and down to next and so on, finishing at the point of starting. Let no man stand up and say, "I have been using this for a year," for if he has and not told the public about it he ought to—to—well, he ought to keep still now, at least. No patent.

C. H. DEANE.

Mortonville, Ky., Aug. 21, 1882.

Shipping Cages.—Mr. E. A. Thomas wishes to know who has had "better success with shipping cages than he has?" Had Mr. Thomas stated the number of queens he has mailed, as well as the number he has lost, it would then be an easy matter to decide who has had better success. I have mailed over 500 queens, and only one reported dead, and 2 others injured. Have sent queens into every State (California the farthest, also to Canada). The report comes back, bright, lively and in fine condition. I heretofore made my cages too small, and the loss has been heavy. I now make them twice as large as I did last year. I found it very discouraging business last year, but now all is changed, and no queens are reported dead or not received. I put 4 parts honey and one part water to fill the sponges with. Thus the bees are supplied with water as well as honey. I do not think water necessary to keep the bees alive, but use it, as all honey soon dries on the outside the sponge and the honey will not come to the surface, as it will when water is mixed with it. My cages are only a block of wood sawed out of plank $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches thick; they are sawed $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick; after the holes are made I nail a cover

$\frac{3}{8}$ an inch thick on one side, after the sponge is put in; I then nail a piece of wire-cloth over the other side, and when only one queen is to be shipped, the wire-cloth side is covered with a piece of wood exactly like the one nailed on the bottom side, excepting it has a $\frac{3}{8}$ inch hole made in it for ventilation. Any one having bad luck in shipping queens had better try my cage. Will mail one free to any one applying for them.

HENRY ALLEY.

Wenham, Mass.

Speed of Bee's Flight.—Please name the accompanying flowers. They grow on a bush from 2 to 7 or 8 feet high; are very plenty in this vicinity in moist and swampy lands. In 1880 bees stored more honey from this than from everything else combined. Bee hunters call it white blowens and also pepper bush. I saw in a piece written by Mr. Heddon for the BEE JOURNAL, "We are told bees fly from 1 to 4 miles in a minute." I would ask, who tells it, and how do they prove it? I never knew any to fly at any such rate, and I have timed thousands.

C. E. CHACE.

East Freetown, Mass.

[The sprig of blossoms sent are what in the Western and Central States are called yellow-weed or yellow-bush. The time of a bee's flight, we think, is pretty much a matter of guesswork; some have accredited them, too, with visiting honey pastures as far as seven miles away from the hives.—ED.]

Honey-Dew in Iowa.—That honey wave I spoke of July 17, still hangs over us in Iowa. I never saw anything to excel it, every weed seeming to secrete honey. Smartweed takes the lead, then honey-dew beats anything I ever heard of. For the last 20 days I have seen the leaves on the oak, hickory, elm, cottonwood, ash, walnut, sumac, and in fact, most every kind of timber in this section, dripping with honey-dew. A bush three inches thick, with a common sized top, has the appearance of having had a gallon of honey spread over the leaves. I have spent a part of 3 days trying to find from whence it comes. From the best of my experience, I must think that it is produced by insects. On close examination, I find a small, light-green insect under all the leaves that I have examined—the smallest hardly visible, while the largest is larger than a large gnat, with silver-colored wings. I will not attempt to give the amount, but will only say that I have taken a barrel full of honey-dew honey, and wish it would be the last, especially if we have other honey flowers. This honey is very dark and strong. I sold some before I knew what it was, for buckwheat honey, and am afraid it will injure my honey sales. I am introducing extracted honey in our market, and find some trouble, not much. Some say that people have recipes for making honey. I had more trouble

with linden honey. 1. What occasions honey-dew? 2. What color is the honey? 3. Is it wholesome for winter? Bees are swarming every day, from 1 to 4 swarms. I have 53 colonies and 1,035 lbs. of honey from 19 colonies in the spring, and sometimes almost wish for the honey flow to stop till I can catch up.

WM. MALONE.

Oakley, Iowa, Aug. 26, 1882.

[1. In your case, you have pretty well answered "what occasions honey-dew." On page 556 we answered the question for Mr. Wm. Sturgill.

2. Sometimes quite dark; at other times amber-colored.

3. We would not wish to risk it for wintering on.—Ed.]

Manum's Hive.—I wish to correct what is probably a mistake of the compositor in giving the dimensions of A. E. Manum's frame, which reads "22 inches long and 9½ deep." It should read 12x9½ inches inside. It is on page 539, Aug. 23d. According to my limited experience, Mr. Manum's hive is of very simple construction, and very easy to handle bees in. All you have to do, is to turn back the cap and remove the cloth from the brood chamber, and raise the frames with as much convenience as though it was a simplicity Langstroth. I am much pleased with your answers to my questions in regard to swarming, etc. Twenty years ago there were hundreds of swarms of bees kept where there is now hardly one, in this section. In many instances those who kept bees then have never seen a frame hive, and know comparatively nothing of the modern improvements. They are afraid to expend a dollar or two for a book or paper to learn from.

A. P. FLETCHER.

Ludlow, Vt., Aug. 27, 1882.

An Error.—I notice in the BEE JOURNAL of Aug. 23d, page 539, you have made an error in giving the size of my frame, in answering Mr. A. P. Fletcher. You say my frame is 22 inches long; to be correct it should have read 12 inches long by 9½ deep, inside measure. This has been the poorest honey season I have ever experienced.

A. E. MANUM.

Bristol, Vt., Aug. 26, 1882.

[It was a typographical error, such as are easily committed, but sometimes lead to prejudicial impressions.—Ed.]

A Suggestion.—Bees have not done well in our part of the country. I think it would be a very interesting feature in the National Convention to have some of the different makes of mills at work manufacturing foundation at some time during the meeting. It would greatly help those desiring to buy to decide which kind they would like best. It is my intention to be there, and I hope to see some machines working.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

Pleasant, Ind., Aug. 28, 1882.

Honey-Dew.—I send you specimens of honey-dew on the leaves of the paw-paw, that I picked in the woods this morning. It is very abundant, and is mostly under the maples—is general through the woods. Bees are gathering it industriously, and building out foundation in a most satisfactory manner. It is not confined to any particular leaves.

H. R. BOARDMAN.

East Townsend, O., Aug. 30, 1882.

[The honey-dew was nearly absorbed from the leaves into the paper inclosing them; on a very few there was a glistening spot which showed its presence, but even these had evaporated and entirely disappeared after 12 hours' exposure to the atmosphere, from which we conclude there is very little saccharine matter about the honey dew.—Ed.]

Botanical.—I send plants for name. No. 1 grows 6 feet; No. 2 grows 5 to 6 feet; No. 3, 2 to 4 feet; No. 4, 3 to 4 feet; No. 5, 5 feet; No. 6, 5 to 6 feet. All these plants grow on dry soil except No. 3, which grows on rather moist soil.

J. W. PIGG.

Riverside, Iowa.

[No. 1 is figwort or Simpson honey plant; No. 2 is a stranger to us; No. 3, blue vervain; No. 4, motherwort; No. 5, yellow-weed; No. 6 is a vervain.—Ed.]

On the Wing.—I took a drive through the woods this morning, and honey dew was abundant on the leaves of hickory and oak trees. As I sit and write I look across the divide, and see the leaves shining with nectar, so plentiful that a clear drop forms at the terminal of the leaves. Many fields are yellow with the bloom of Spanishneedles, and white clover is rank and blooming. Bees are swarming, and from present appearances, this locality will be favored with a large honey flow this autumn. On the wing.

MRS. L. HARRISON.

Downing, Mo., Aug. 25, 1882.

Large Increase.—The bees are now booming. We have had, the last two weeks past, the best honey weather we ever had. This has been a very good season for increase, and bees are now storing honey very fast. I have increased from 56 to 230 colonies, and will not look for so large a crop of honey as if I had increased less. My bees have, however, enough honey to winter on, and should the weather hold favorable a reasonable time, I will expect a fair average crop.

H. S. HACKMAN.

Peru, Ill., Aug. 28, 1882.

Too Much Swarming.—My bees are doing well. They swarmed too much the 1st of August, but have got down to business now, and I expect a good crop of honey.

JOHN ERWIN.

Louisville, Ill., Aug. 25, 1882.

Bees and Crops.—Surely Providence has smiled upon our Lone Star State this year. Wheat, oats, corn, cotton, and all kinds of fruit in abundance. Sugar cane is doing finely. I have lived here for 25 years, and have never seen a more bountiful crop of everything. A fine yield of honey has been gathered in all parts of the State, except a few of our Southern counties. The linden crop was a failure. My bees gathered enough to keep them breeding up well, and now they are gathering rapidly from what we call milkweed and boneset. Next month goldenrod will commence blooming, and from appearances now we will have a good fall crop. I have had several swarms this month, and am now rearing queens and superseding old ones. We can rear them here until November. I sell most of my honey in Houston and Galveston. In 2 pound glass jars, I get \$3.60 per dozen wholesale, and 6 pound buckets, \$9 per dozen; 1 pound sections, \$15 per 100, and find ready sale for it. Pure extracted honey is fast taking the place of adulterated syrups. I get a great many letters from bee-men in the older States, and take pleasure in answering them all, and will continue to give all the information I can regarding the resources of our State.

J. W. ECKMAN.

Richmond, Tex., Aug. 24, 1882.

Still Swarming.—I have been in hopes, from day to day, that the bees would quit swarming, but they do not. We have had from 1 to 4 swarms every day for the last 3 or 4 weeks, and young swarms will fill a full hive, with little foundation starters, in from 8 to 10 days; and in from 25 to 30 days I have taken out 25 lbs. of surplus honey. Since spring, from 24 colonies, I have increased my stock to 85; all natural swarms. I often put 2 swarms in one hive, on account of being short of hives.

I. W. KOCH, M. D.

Quincy, Ill., Aug. 30, 1882.

One Steady Flow of Honey.—Here in Southwestern Iowa, in the fore part of the season up to linden bloom, about the first of July, we had to feed to keep the bees from starving, and from that time till the present we have had one continual flow of honey, and our bees our now swarming at the rate of from 3 to 6 per day, which is unprecedented here. We put them back as fast as they come out, as there is more profit in the honey than in bees at this time of the year. If it should continue as it is now up till frost, we will be able to send in a large report at the end of the season. We now have 500 two-pound sections about ready, in addition to 200 already taken off from our 27 colonies. I inclose a branch from a small bush that grows here in the woods and fence corners, on which the bees work from daylight till dark. What is it?

S. C. SMITH.

Wheeler's Grove, Ia., Aug. 27, 1882.

[It is Indian currant or coral berry.—Ed.]

Notion Store.—Will you please inform me through the BEE JOURNAL of a house in Chicago that wholesales articles suitable for a counter-store—that is, sort of trinkets and notions; or perhaps there is a wholesale store that has a 5c., 10c., 15c., etc., counter; one with a good reputation.

FRANK JUERGENS.

Hutchinson, Minn.

[Yes; Messrs. Butler Bros., 169 Adams street, can perhaps supply you with a catalogue of their goods, prices, etc. We believe their reputation stands very fair.—ED.]

Seeding Basswood.—This spring our bees commenced gathering pollen March 2d, from the elm, after which came fruit bloom, but bees paid very little attention to this on account of the buckeye (*Æsculus flava*), one of our forest trees, which was in bloom then. The honey from it is clear and very thin when first gathered. The pollen is dark red. It was in bloom about 3 weeks, but on account of cold and wet weather, bees were unable to work on it more than 4 or 5 days, during which they filled their hives and we obtained some surplus by using the extractor. Our surplus was taken from the white clover, which commenced blooming about the middle of June, and is still in bloom to some extent, but bees do not pay much attention to it, as they are at work on buckwheat bloom. Basswood was almost a failure this season. At what time should basswood seed be planted, and what is the best method to procure young plants from the seed?

FRANK R. ROE.

Jordan, Ind., Aug 28, 1882.

[Plant the seeds in drills as soon as ripe, covering very lightly with sand loam and leaves. Transplant when about one year old.—ED.]

All Right for a Fall Crop.—This has been the poorest season for honey in this section for 10 years. Clover was almost a failure; last year's drouth and the March-like winter killed nearly all of it, and even red clover failed to bloom. Swarms that came off about the 1st of June, and put in empty hives, have to the present only about half filled them. My best colonies that did not swarm, have only gathered about 30 lbs. in sections filled with last year's comb, and I feared very much that my bees would not get enough for winter. We are having a splendid rain now, which will make it all right for a fall crop.

R. B. OLDY.

New Berlin, Pa., Aug. 27, 1882.

Plenty of "Strong" Honey.—Our bees at the present time are doing finely on fall bloom and buckwheat. Our white honey was all gathered from basswood in about 6 days, but if the weather remains as now for 15 days, we will have, as the Dutchman says, plenty of "strong" honey.

O. R. GOODNO.

Carson City, Mich., Aug. 28, 1882.

Bees are Boiling Over.—Bees are now "doing a land office business." They done poorly in spring, but when basswood came in bloom they began breeding faster than I ever knew them to do before. The hives are now boiling over with bees, and swarming is the order of the day, but the old queens do not seem to be so ready to go along. They are also getting honey very fast. Mine are mostly hybrids, and have become so vicious that I have come to the conclusion to either Italianize or quit. I have now 25 colonies.

PETER BILLING.

Pawnee City, Neb., Aug. 28, 1882.

Anticipates a Cold Winter.—My bees have not done well this season—too much rain and cold weather; but they have increased by natural swarming from 8 to 14 colonies, and a little box honey. I look forward to a more than ordinary season next year. I base my calculations upon a good honey season following a cold winter, and if all signs prove true we will get a severe winter the coming one. I have never received any particular benefit from keeping bees yet, except the pleasure the little fellows afford me, but I am going to try it another year and see what I can do.

S. G. REED.

Kent, O., Aug. 23, 1882.

Prospects for a Good Crop.—Bees done better here during this month than at any time this season. We had a number of swarms in August, which is something unusual. It is getting rather dry now, but have prospects for a good crop of goldenrod, asters, etc., a little later, while at present buckwheat and second crop red clover are yielding fairly. Will have some surplus and enough for winter stores. We had very few early swarms, consequently very little increase.

W. H. STOUT.

Pine Grove, Pa., Aug. 22, 1882.

Mammoth White Clover.—I send you a few heads of that wonderful clover. This is the second time it has blossomed this season. It does not grow like any other clover. Bees work on it remarkably. It is of a beautiful pyramidal form, and every head seems perfect, and a beautiful white in nearly every case. I will give a more extended description of it in future.

F. H. FINCH.

Sharon, O., Aug. 28, 1882.

Quite Satisfied.—Hearing of so many failures in New York State we feel quite satisfied with what little our 125 colonies have done this season. We have taken 1,500 lbs. of extracted, and think we will have over 2,000 lbs. of comb honey.

GREINER BROTHERS.

Naples, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1882.

Kept on the Jump.—Bees are just booming. I never saw them work as they have this summer. It has been one continual flow of honey since June 20th. My bees have kept me on the jump since that time.

D. S. BURBANK.

Grundy Center, Iowa, Aug. 25, 1882.

Fertile Workers.—Inclosed find piece of comb taken from a young colony hived about 2 weeks. I find no queen. All fresh comb is as full of eggs as this. Why is this? Did you ever see so many eggs? One laying worker could not deposit so many. Please report on this in the BEE JOURNAL.

P. P. COLLIER.

Rush Hill, Mo.

[The comb is very full of eggs, with, in some instances, quite a dozen in a single cell. We have observed the past season, in a small colony of Syrians, nearly a score of workers depositing eggs at one time, and have expressed the opinion that the conditions necessary to develop one fertile worker, would, if aggravated, develop hundreds.—ED.]

Done Well this Summer.—My bees have done well this summer so far. I started in the spring with 7 colonies, increased to 18, and obtained 420 lbs. of extracted honey. The bees are still gathering honey very rapidly from buckwheat and ironweeds.

DAVID K. KNOLL.

Salamonia, Ind., Aug. 18, 1882.

The Best Honey Harvest.—The honey harvest, since July 10th, has been the best I ever saw.

E. DOTY.

Macksburg, Iowa, Aug. 26, 1882.

Gathering Sweet Clover Seed.—Please state in the BEE JOURNAL how to gather and save sweet clover seed? I have a quantity of it, but do not know how I can save it profitably.

BEN. CLENDENON.

Grinnell, Iowa.

[Mow, thresh and screen it as you would other grain.—ED.]

Make a Home Market.—Since the first of June there has never been a more favorable season for bees, but up till June the bees had a hard struggle to get through. When white clover commenced to open they made up for lost time. Basswood was good. Almost all who take care of their bees obtained 100 lbs. per colony, from the basswood bloom. For the last 2 weeks bees have been working almost as hard as any time this year. I will extract from 1,800 to 2,000 lbs. from 65 colonies this week, all gathered in the last 10 or 12 days. The honey is of first-class quality—thick and nice. I wish every bee-keeper in Iowa would try and dispose of their crop in the State, and encourage the consumption of extracted honey. Put it up in attractive packages, and my word for it, there will be no drag in its sale. Ask what it cost you to produce it, and in proportion with other sweets that are as good as honey. Let every bee-keeper bear in mind James Heddon's article on page 374 of the BEE JOURNAL, entitled "The Coming Market." There is no reason why we should not have good prices for our products, as well as the farmer and mechanic.

H. O. McELHANY.

Brandon, Iowa, Aug. 31, 1882.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

ADVERTISING RATES.

20c. per agate line of space, each insertion.

A line of Agate type will contain about **eight words**; fourteen lines will occupy 1 inch of space. Transient Advertisements payable in advance. Special Notices, 50 cents per line.

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THOMAS G. NEWMAN,

925 West Madison Street., Chicago, Ill.

Special Notices.

Always forward us money either by postal order, registered letter, or by draft on Chicago or New York. Drafts on other cities, or local checks, are not taken by the banks in this city except at a discount of 25 cents, to pay expense of collecting them.

Bee Pasturage a Necessity.—We have just issued a new pamphlet giving our views on this important subject, with suggestions what to plant, and when and how. It is illustrated with 26 engravings, and will be sent postpaid to any address for 10 cents.

Premiums.—Those who get up clubs for the Weekly BEE JOURNAL for one year, will be entitled to the following premiums. Their own subscription may count in the club:

For a Club of 2,—	a copy of "Bees and Honey."
" " 3,—	an Emerson Binder for 1882.
" " 4,—	Apiary Register for 50 Colonies, or Cook's (Bee) Manual, paper.
" " 5,—	cloth.
" " 6,—	Weekly Bee Journal for 1 year, or Apiary Register for 200 Col's.

Or they may deduct 10 per cent in cash for their labor in getting up the club.

Binders cannot be sent to Canada by mail—the International law will not permit anything but samples of merchandise weighing less than 8oz.

Honey as Food and Medicine.

A new edition, revised and enlarged, the new pages being devoted to new Recipes for Honey Medicines, all kinds of cooking in which honey is used, and healthful and pleasant beverages.

We have put the price of them low to encourage bee-keepers to scatter them far and wide. Single copy 6 cents, postpaid; per dozen, 50 cents; per hundred, \$4.00. On orders of 100 or more, we print, if desired, on the cover-page, "Presented by," etc., (giving the name and address of the bee-keeper who scatters them). This alone will pay him for all his trouble and expense—enabling him to dispose of his honey at home, at a good profit.

Examine the Date following your name on the wrapper label of this paper; it indicates the end of the month to which you have paid your subscription on the BEE JOURNAL.

Advertisements intended for the BEE JOURNAL must reach this office by Saturday of the previous week.

Emerson Binders.—We have had a lot of Emerson binders made especially for the BEE JOURNAL for 1882. They are lettered in gold on the back, and make a nice and convenient way to preserve the JOURNAL as fast as received. They will be sent post paid by mail for 75 cents.

Constitutions and By-Laws for local Associations \$2.00 per 100. The name of the Association printed in the blanks for 50 cents extra.

Preparation of Honey for the Market, including the production and care of both comb and extracted honey. A new pamphlet of 32 pages. At the last meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society, we were appointed on a committee to prepare instructions on the Exhibition of Bees and Honey at Fairs; this is also added to the above. Price, 10 cents.

Do not let your numbers of the BEE JOURNAL for 1881 be lost. The best way to preserve them is to procure a binder and put them in. They are very valuable for reference.

We will send Cook's Manual in cloth, or an Apiary Register for 100 colonies, and Weekly BEE JOURNAL for one year, for \$3.00; or with King's Text-Book, in cloth, for \$2.75; or with Bees and Honey, in cloth, \$2.50.

Honey and Beeswax Market.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.
Monday, 10 a. m., September 4, 1882.

The following are the latest quotations for honey and beeswax received up to this hour:

Quotations of Cash Buyers.

CHICAGO.

HONEY—I am paying 7c. for dark and 9c. for light extracted.
BEESWAX—Choice lots are worth 25c. here; bright yellow, 24c.; dark to good, 17@22c.
AL. H. NEWMAN, 923 W. Madison St.

CINCINNATI.

HONEY—The market for honey is quiet. Extracted brings 7@10c. on arrival. No comb honey on the market worth mentioning, prices nominal.
BEESWAX—Scarce, and brings 20@25c. on arrival.
C. F. MUTH.

Quotations of Commission Merchants.

CHICAGO.

HONEY—Choice white comb honey is steady at 18@20c. Some extra nice 1 lb. packages have sold at 22c. No demand for dark combs. Extracted honey in kegs, barrels and casks, 9@10c. Demand better than for months past.
BEESWAX—25c. for prime yellow; dark 18@22c.
R. A. BURNETT, 165 South Water St.

CLEVELAND.

HONEY—There is no change in honey in our market the past week; 1-lb. white honey sells at 22c., 2-lb. at 20c.; second grade, 20c. for 1-lb. and 18c. for 2-lb. Extracted has not moved yet; nominally held at 12@14c.
BEESWAX—Scarce at 25@28c.
A. C. KENDEL, 115 Ontario Street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY—We note sales of dark extracted at 7c. and medium quality at 8c. Inquiry has been fairly active. Offerings are small.
We quote white comb, 18@20c.; dark to good, 12@15c. Extracted, choice to extra white, 9@9½c.; dark and candied, 7@7½c. BEESWAX—28@30c.
STEARNS & SMITH, 423 Front Street.

ST. LOUIS.

HONEY—We quote at 7@7½c. for strained in bbls. and half bbls., 8@9c. for extracted in cans and kegs; comb, 18@20c. per lb. Larger values of strained and extracted apply to the lesser pkgs.
BEESWAX—27@28c. per lb.
R. C. GREER & CO., 117 N. Main Street.

NEW YORK.

HONEY—No quotations reported.—ED.
BEESWAX—The supply is moderate and prices held about steady, though very little doing. Western, pure, 27@27½c.; Southern, pure, 28@28½c.
D. W. QUINBY, 105 Park Place

BOSTON.

HONEY—Trade quiet. We quote at 20@22c., according to quality.
BEESWAX—Prime quality, 25c.
CROCKER & BLAKE, 57 Chatham Street.

Only a Crape on the Door.—We have just received a copy of a new motto song and chorus, called "Only a Crape on the Door," composed by Edward J. Abraham. This is one of the most touching and affective songs that ever came to our notice. It is very easy, and can be played on piano or organ. It is published at 40 cents, by F. W. Helmick, 180 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Our new location, No. 925 West Madison St., is only a few doors from the new branch postoffice. We have a telephone and any one in the city wishing to talk to us through it will please call for No. 7087—that being our telephone number.

Articles for publication must be written on a separate piece of paper from items of business.

Advertisements.

New Kegs
FOR HONEY.

In order to satisfy the demand for small packages for Extracted Honey, I have heretofore procured kegs intended for syrup, fish, lard, etc., and in view of this growing trade, I now feel justified in having made to order a **Special Keg**

Designed Expressly for Honey.

These I am obliged to buy in large quantities in order to supply them at popular prices, and procure a package not used for any other purpose. They are made of Norway Pine, and have from 7 to 9 chime hoops on each end.

I have tested a sample keg by filling it DRY with white clover honey, and without the heads being painted.

It neither leaks nor flavors the Honey.

It is not necessary to paint the heads, but when painted I will guarantee them not to leak, and if well sealed, the pine will not flavor the honey.

Capacity, 175 pounds. Price, 80c. each.

The first car load of these kegs will arrive about Sept. 10th, and all orders will receive my prompt attention.

The 3 and 10 gallon kegs will be sold, as heretofore, at 40c. and 55c. each, respectively.

ALFRED H. NEWMAN,

923 West Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Bright Italian Queens.
200 NUCLEI.

Having filled all my orders, I can now send Queens by return mail. My customers say I send the nicest they get.

J. T. WILSON,

36wtf Mortonsville, Woodford Co., Ky.

200 COLONIES
FOR SALE.

Tested Queens only in full colonies. Write for prices, and be sure to state if you have or have not ever received my circulars.

I am overwhelmed with letters containing orders for Tested Queens, and inclosing \$2, \$3 and often \$5 each, saying, "Send me one of your best Tested Queens, no matter about color or cost; I want one Tested for business; saw your advertisement in the American Bee Journal." Now, you do not know how happy I feel to thus substantially realize the splendid confidence my fellow bee-keepers put in me, and my new departure in breeding the best bees, regardless of color or number of bands, the more so, that among those ordering are old and experienced apiarists, whose judgment we have learned to look up to. I feel that here is the proper place to say to them that I cannot possibly supply any more queens of any sort. Tested or Dollar, unless the bees are bought with them by the pound, or the whole colony is taken. I cannot spare any more Tested Queens alone and keep up the standing of my apiary for the rearing of a large number of queens next season. I now have more orders for Dollar Queens than I can fill. I fear. Next year I will try to satisfy all, and will notify you in the advertising columns accordingly.

I consider it now getting pretty late to rear the best Queens to fill the place of those sold out, and think that purchasers had better omit queen-rearing at so late a date. I have found that the best time for the bee-master to rear the best stock is about the time the bees do the best business.

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich., Sept. 1, 1882.

QUEEN APIARY.

Italian and Cyprian Queens—large and beautiful—sent by mail, with purity, safe arrival, and satisfaction guaranteed. Only \$5.00 per half dozen. Address REV. J. E. KEARNS, Morning Sun, Iowa. 36wtf

FOR SALE—An Apiary of 120 colonies, suitable for Extracted Honey. For further information apply to J. MCINTYRE, Strathroy, Ont. 35wtf

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Exhibition Birds and Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

AT LULING, TEXAS.

I breed PURE ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS for sale; manufacture Hives of any style and Comb Foundation. Dealer in Novice Honey Extractors, Bingham Smokers, and everything used by modern bee-keepers. Write for prices. Beeswax wanted. 14w39t

J. S. TABLOCK.

FLAT-BOTTOM
COMB FOUNDATION.

high side-walls, 4 to 16 square feet to the pound. Circular and samples free.

J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS,
Sole Manufacturers,
Sprout Brook, Mont. Co., N. Y.

BEESWAX.

I wish to buy a quantity of good yellow Beeswax. I am paying 25c. per pound, delivered here, Cash on arrival. Shipments solicited.

To avoid mistakes, the name of the shipper should always be on each package.

ALFRED H. NEWMAN.

923 West Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

EVERY FARMER AND MILLER

SHOULD HAVE FISHER'S GRAIN TABLES, 192 pages, pocket form; full of useful tables for casting up grain, produce, hay; cost of pork, interest; wages tables, wood measurer, ready reckoner, plowing tables and more miscellaneous matter and useful tables for farmers and others than any similar book ever published. Ask your bookseller for it. Sent post-paid for 40-cents. Agents can make money selling this book.

For sale at the BEE JOURNAL Office.



65 ENGRAVINGS

The Horse
BY B. J. KENDALL, M. D.

A TREATISE giving an index of diseases, and the symptoms; cause and treatment of each, a table giving all the principal drugs used for the horse, with the ordinary dose, effects and antidote when a poison; a table with an engraving of the horse's teeth at different ages, with rules for telling the age of the horse; a valuable collection of recipes, and much valuable information.

Price 25 cents.—Sent on receipt of price, by

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,

925 West Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents, outfit free, address P. O. Vickery Augusta, Maine. 36wtf

Given's Foundation Press.

The latest improvement in Foundation. Our thin and common Foundation is not surpassed. The only invention to make Foundation in the wired frame. All Presses warranted to give satisfaction. Send for Catalogue and Samples. 1wly

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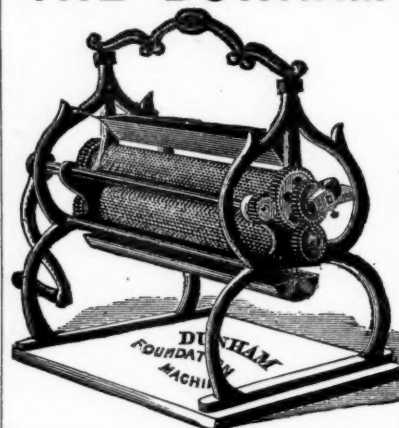
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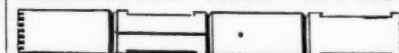
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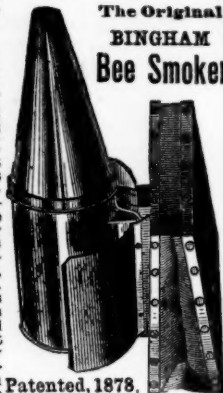
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